The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1869. NO. 173.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,

(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 Cents.
Delivered by Mail (per year) $12 00
Subscriptions to be paid for periods not shorter than one month.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Great Auction Sale continued.

Our readers are reminded by advertisement that the stock of Messrs. Lazear has been removed to the auction room of Mr. H. D. Hopkins, recently occupied by A. H. English & Co., and that this sale is of D. & S. and Lazear's C. S., by order of R. D. Smith and others.

For Lease.

The large and well known furniture warehouse and storeroom, Smithfield street, will be leased in an complete furniture company for a term of years, or for a shorter time if desired. Apply to James Johnston, corner Smithfield and Fourth avenue.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to H. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

Tenders, Tenders.

Sealey's Steel Rubber Tyres uniformly surpass Hartley's and all others. Always cool in any hatching. Comfort, safety and finish unequalled. S. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents, Smithfield street.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn, Long Island, White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, Messrs. Wood, Kennedy, Dregaldo and Jackson in Paints, Oils and Window Glass. Fifty Tarpaulins, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.

Supplement Relative to Roads—Relative to Suits Brought by Non-Residents—Good Friday a Public Holiday—The Appropriation Bill in the Senate—A Plaza for the Governor and Nothing for the Pittsburgh School of Design.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Searight—Incorporating the Uniontown Wooden Manufacturing Company.

Prohibiting Borough Bonuses in Patton township, Allegheny county; changing the title of Justices of the Peace in the several magisterial districts, Pittsburgh, to Aldermen; incorporating the J. S. Finch Manufacturing Company; supplement for Mercantile Library Hall Company, Pittsburgh, providing that their bonds shall not exceed the cash actually paid in, and allowing trustees, executors, administrators, guardians and corporations to invest in said bonds, and exempting the same from taxation.

Mr. Lowry—Incorporating the Penepie Oil and Pipe Company.

Mr. Davis—Making Good Friday a public holiday. Passed finally.

The Appropriation Bill.

EVENING.—Mr. Randall moved the consideration of the Philadelphia cattle bill.

Mr. Lowry moved to proceed by calling up the appropriation bill, Mr. Cleaver, Chairman of the Finance Committee, refusing to call up the same.

Mr. Stinson raised the point of order that the Appropriation bill took precedence when called up.

After some discussion the Speaker decided the point well taken, and the Appropriation bill was put upon second reading and discussed all evening. The most important amendments incorporated in this bill by the Senate Committee are three thousand dollars to each member of the Greenback contested election committee, one hundred thousand for the additional building, for Gettysburg battle-painting, other paintings, battle flags, and relics; three thousand six hundred for a railroad, canal and coal map accompanying the Auditor General's report, six thousand to print the botanical survey of Professor Porter, of Lafayette College; five hundred to each member of the Committee on the Board of State Charities; one hundred thousand for the Soldiers' Orphans' School; five thousand for Erie Marine Hospital. The Pittsburgh School of Design was thrown out in the Senate, and amended by including Girard College for the purpose of one thousand dollars expenses in the Executive Mansion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Strang introduced a bill relating to suits brought by residents of other States than by residents of Pennsylvania, providing that in such suits upon defendant making affidavit and showing that witnesses of both parties reside in the county in which the suit is brought, the plaintiff resides, and where the cause of action originates, the court shall order a discontinuance of suit if the defendant shall deliver to plaintiff or his attorney a duly authorized attorney of the counter and state of plaintiff to accept service of the process, the costs to abide the result of the action. Passed finally.

The bill repealing the act of April 1st, 1867, changing the name of Sugar Grove, Allegheny township to Jefferson, passed second reading.

Mr. Leslie, of Butler, called up the bill confirming the jurisdiction of the Butler Common Pleas in the case of Mercer county against the Northwestern Railroad Company, being for an injunction against the company transferring bonds owned by Lawrence county; passed second reading.

EVENING.—The bill from the Senate authorizing the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad to issue twenty million dollars of mortgage bonds to build double track and branches and improve equipments, passed finally.

The tax bill from the Senate was discussed the appointment.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE PIPE MONOPOLY.

Petroleum Producers in Council.

A Great Wrong Perpetrated by the Legislature—Confidence in Gov. Geary as an Upright Executive Impaired—A Producers' Transportation Company to be Organized, and Right of Way Over the Land in the Producing District to be Secured—The Oil Interest Aroused.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 31, 1869.

At a general meeting of the Petroleum Producers' Association of Pennsylvania, held here to-day, the following resolutions were passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That in chartering the Western Oil and Pipe Company as a close corporation with almost unlimited powers, against the remonstrances of a large portion of the citizens of the counties within which its operations are to be conducted, and against the protest of the recognized representatives of the oil producing interests; and in immediately thereafter refusing to pass a general act allowing the organization under judicious restrictions of companies for the transportation of oil by pipes, the Legislature of Pennsylvania has done a great and wrong against one of the chief industries of the State.

Resolved, That Governor Geary, in signing the bill chartering the Western Oil and Pipe Company, in violation of his assurances to the committee of this association, and against the remonstrances made to him by twenty-five hundred citizens of the oil regions, has impaired our confidence in him as an upright and independent Executive.

Resolved, That the oil producers owe it to themselves to demonstrate that, while corrupt legislation may for a time enable monopolies designed to give undue advantages to transporters of and speculators in petroleum, it is not in their power to make the producers subservient to the control of any chartered organization, and, therefore,

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken to secure a conveyance of the right of way over all the lands in the producing district to a Producers' Transportation Company, with the view of facilitating the construction of pipe lines in whatever direction and to whatever points may be necessary to break down or render harmless the existing and projected monopoly of transportation.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare a plan for the organization of a Producers' Transportation Company, with the report as soon as practicable to the Board of Managers of this association.

The following gentlemen were the committee under the last resolution: Samuel G. Brown, Jr., P. Brady, Jr., Wm. Frew, Jr., Thomas Connelly, George Boulton, Wm. Brough, Admah Noyes, Jr., R. G. Patterson, Dr. G. Shamburg, F. W. Mitchell, Captain Wm. Hamon, F. W. Andrews, James B. Gregg, A. C. Hawkins, Wm. A. Stone.

The President of the Association, George K. Anderson, sent in his resignation, and it was promptly accepted.

The delegates are now thoroughly aroused, and the purposes expressed will be carried out in the spirit of the resolutions.

As Painesville, Pa., on Monday evening, Joseph F. Newkirk accused his brother-in-law, Joseph Parnell, who was sick in bed at the time, with a large corn-knife, wounding him severely in the head. Mrs. Parnell, the family getting up at the noise in the house, and taking a horse from the stable, rode to Painesville, where she arrived.

On Tuesday a boat, containing two soldiers from Johnson and one from Newport, Ky., capsized in the Ohio river, and all were drowned. Miss Ida Lewis, daughter of the keeper of the lighthouse on Six Mile, put out in a boat and rescued the two soldiers. Miss Lewis has before saved life under similar circumstances.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Tenure Question Settled.

Sarsen Escape of Cincinnati from Having a Kentuckian for Collector—Kentucky Assesses—Mr. Bailey and Registership of the Treasury—The Law of 1789 Again Interferes—Gen. Sheaman Relieved—New Rule at the White House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1869.

A Kentucky Collector for Cincinnati.

Cincinnati came near having a Kentucky gentleman for Collector of Customs. It appears that papers were sent home, beginning:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity, and recommending Capt. Jos. Snell for the Collectorship. These papers were favorably indorsed by Jesse R. Grant, and by him taken over to the Treasury Department, and filed with an envelope containing them marked "Papers presented by Jesse Grant." Upon this the appointment was made out, and to the White House and started up to the Senate, since Congressman who feared the appointment was pending, went to the Treasury, looked up the papers, found out Capt. Snell was a resident of Kentucky, and made a representation of the case to President Grant. The nomination was already made out, but was at once withdrawn from those ready to be sent to the Senate.

Kentucky Appointments.

Edward Baker will be appointed Assessor of the First Kentucky District, and O. F. Johnson in the Second. In the Ninth Kentucky it is settled Gage will be exchange in the revenue offices.

The Treasurer-of-Office Question

Was settled in the House to-day at three minutes to nine in the evening, after four o'clock. The vote of the House on accepting the report of the conference committee was 98 to 67. There were eighteen Republicans Representatives who voted in the negative, viz: Blackburn, of New Hampshire; Poland, Willard and Smith, of Vermont; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Davis, of New York; Orth and Judson, of Indiana; Williamson, of South Carolina; Beaman, of Michigan; Farnsworth, Rogers, of Arkansas; Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Boyd, of Missouri; Clarke, of Kansas; Downes, of North Carolina; Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Loughridge, of Iowa. In the Senate, Mr. Sprague was the only Republican in the negative. Democrats—Cole, Howe, McDonald, Robertson, Sherman and Stockton.

WAYNE made a personal explanation, after which the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was introduced for the establishment of a port of entry and Custom House at Hamilton, Ontario.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of so amending the homestead laws as to count service in the army as part of the five years necessary to entitle.

The bill for the organization of a provisional government for the District of Columbia, reported by the Committee, was taken up.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a substitute, providing that the people of the District of Mississippi of the constitution already framed, with separate votes on the constitution and disabilities. He argued against the bill reported from the Committee.

The discussion was interrupted at 2 o'clock, when Mr. BUTLER rose and made a report from the Committee on Appropriations on the end-of-office bill. The bill as proposed to be adopted repeals the final and several sections of the original bill, excepting the first section. The first section of the second section is amended so as to read as follows: That during any recess of the senate, the President may fill all vacancies by reinstatement or appointment, and may also fill any vacancies authorized by law to happen in any office requiring the advice and consent of the Senate, that may exist or happen during the recess of the Senate, except judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts. That repealers thinks there isn't much of the old law left, while the anti-repealers like this better than the first as passed by the Senate. Passed.

Register of the Treasury.

It is not yet certain whether ex-Congressman Hailey can be appointed Register of the Treasury. The law of 1789 creating the Treasury Department provides that the Register shall be appointed by any office instituted by this act who is directly or indirectly interested or concerned in carrying on business of traders or commerce," &c. Hailey is a banker and therefore ineligible. The following will be offered to accept it only at the urgent solicitation of Secretary Boutwell. He has been engaged for a year as a member of the Constitutional Commission in examining into the affairs of the Department, and by fitness, no less than knowledge, is an admirable man for Register. His business is that of a manufacturer of patent and other leather goods, and he will not break up whether the act of 1789 touches his case, but he wants it settled before he is nominated. The Senate are thinks very decidedly that he is encouraged from the precedent of the law, but the Attorney General has some doubts, and is looking into the matter.

The Pacific Railway Controversy.

The Senate Judiciary Committee began work to-day under Mr. Bingham's resolution ordering an investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad. The inquiry really is into the question of the power of authorizing any attorney of the counter and state of plaintiff to accept service of the process, the costs to abide the result of the action. Passed finally.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

On Saturday in addition to the regular edition of the Commercial, we shall issue a supplement containing thirteen columns of extra reading matter, specially prepared, which will be given to subscribers and purchasers without extra cost. As this will create an extraordinary demand for the Saturday edition, agents will please send in their orders in time to get supplied, and advertisers will perceive the importance which a large extra edition will hold out to them.

THE members of the Legislature have badged Postmaster KAUFF, Harrisburg, for doing his duty. Pity the same cannot be done to them.

THE Democratic State Central Committee have selected the 14th day of July for the meeting of the State Convention at Harrisburg. The outside pressure attending the meeting of the Committee threatened that if Gen. CASS is not nominated they would cast their ballots for Gen. MCCANDLESS.

THE Petroleum Producers' Association of Pennsylvania, at their meeting in Oil City yesterday, resolved to organize an independent transportation pipe company, in order to break down or render harmless the Western Oil and Pipe Monopoly. The Association's opinions of the Legislature and of Governor GEARY will be found in the proceedings of the meeting published on the first page of to-day's COMMERCIAL.

THE Legislature having refused to make an appropriation therefor, the dedication of the Mexican Soldiers' Monument, at Harrisburg, has been indefinitely postponed. Although only some $2,200 was asked for the payment of the expenses of the dedication, it is understood the Legislature is still engaged in efforts to secure an appropriation of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars for the payment of illegal supernumeraries.

THE letter of Secretary LEWIS CASS resigning his position in the Cabinet, and the reply of President BUCHANAN, now for the first time published, is cumulative evidence of the predetermined treason of the latter, and that he was as deep in the plot as FLOYD, THOMPSON, COBB and the rest. Had the warning and recommendation of Gen. CASS been heeded, in all probability there would have been no war, for with troops in Charleston and naval vessels in the harbor, South Carolina would have been quiet, as it was she that set the South in a blaze.

THE Legislature has indicated a disposition to adjourn about the middle of April, which is not as early by considerable as was given out in the early days of the session. Probably what is the reason for the protracted session does not appear on the surface. It is to be presumed that it can be found somewhere deeper down. Of this, however, we did not intend to write, but to say that it is given out in a bewildering way that whenever the adjournment takes place it will not be until the Grand seven illegal supernumerary officers of the House get something like sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars out of the State Treasury. The thing is said to be "set up," the so-called claims of the so-called officers having been to a considerable extent bought up by speculators at a great share—which is in perfect keeping with the transaction throughout. We suggest that for the remainder of the session the people, and that portion of the press which has protested against the supernumeraries, keep a sharp eye on the Legislature.

THE *Press* points out a singular fact in the annual report of the Prison Agent. The statistics submitted show that while crime has been on the increase among the white population, it has been decreasing among the blacks. As the colored population of Philadelphia "are to a man Republicans in their political creed," and the majority of the whites Democratic, under MCCLELLAN'S campaign documents, the *Press* argues very forcibly that Democracy has something to do with the increase of crime. The point is well taken. If we are to be guided by the reasoning of the Democratic journals, certainly the color of the skin has nothing to do with the question; or rather, if we accept their theory that it ample a man to commit all manner of base crimes, it only strengthens the position of the *Press*. The thick-skull—long head—sharp skin-bone—Ham Biblical—theological-political theories don't bear pointedly, or in a strictly philosophical manner, upon facts submitted by the Prison Agent. In fact, we doubt if even NAGLE can help the Democracy out here.

A WELL-KNOWN New York commission house proprietor is quoted as giving the following opinion: "New York is losing the prestige; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago are fast getting to be distributing centers. The Western merchants are beginning to feel their own strength and to avail themselves of all the rapidly increasing facilities which are to enable them to act independent of New York. New York," continued he, "does not realize this, but the touch is creeping upon us slowly but surely." There is in this something to attract the attention of Pittsburgh. If we would hold our own, to say nothing of increasing our share in the trade and manufactures of the West, we must not be content to drift with the current. Chicago and other cities are going ahead because they apply the propelling power. Chicago has gone ahead of Cincinnati and outstripped St. Louis by extending systematically her railroad facilities. Her wealth is not equal to that of Pittsburgh, but she uses it, cultivates a public spirit, and keeps moving. This, if we would not drop behind, we must do here; and we cannot do it too soon.

PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST NEED.

Recently we called attention to the fact that the prominent business men and manufacturers of Chicago were engaged in perfecting an association devoted to the advancement of the interests of that city. The plan proposed contemplates a free interchange of sentiments among the members of the association, upon all subjects connected with the future prosperity of the city, and a regular correspondence with similar associations in other cities. We observe that the manufacturers of Cincinnati have organized an association, having for its object the advancement and prosperity of the already large manufacturing interests of that city. While we cannot commend too highly the spirit which animates the manufacturers of Cincinnati in promptly availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for furthering their interests, it is a source of regret to us that we can point to no similar movement in Pittsburgh. In alluding to this fact, by no means that we are not ignorant of the cause, or causes which have prevented our foremost citizens from uniting their efforts in such a manner as to show great results from concerted action, suffice it to state that it is not because our people are less energetic, enterprising ambitious or sagacious than the people of other cities. In the first place, that which should constitute our greatest strength has operated against us. Our inexhaustible resources, and our peculiar location, so favorable to the manufacture and transportation of our products, imposed upon our manufacturing establishments more than they could perform. So deeply were they engrossed in attending to their own individual affairs, that they in a measure lost sight of the progress of the general body.

While we have been engaged in supplying the demands made upon us, and perfecting our facilities, others have not been unmindful of their resources and interests. The has never been so apparent as during the past two years. With the restoration of peace, other manufacturing cities availed themselves of a favorable opportunity to make known their advantages. All the present hour there is a degree of competition for supremacy in manufacturing, such as has never been exhibited in the history of the country.

It is unwise to us that if we desire to maintain our reputation as the great manufacturing center, we must make an effort. As long as we rest in fancied security, we invite the efforts made to undermine our position. With inexhaustible treasures with-

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York ladies, says a correspondent, are certainly excusable for their extravagances since this "palace of trade." "Have you been up in the new elevator?" is the first inquiry put to a stranger, and with as much pride as the Bostonian would ask "have you seen the big organ?" This elevator is as large as a good sized saloon, and elegantly fitted up. The time used in going from the basement to the upper story is sufficient to get up a first-class flirtation. No young lady shops at Stewart's without taking the delightful elevator. Opening day at Stewart's is as gorgeous as a Parisian holiday, and the delightful weather of to-day has brought out "all the fine birds with all their fine feathers."

MR. J. MILTON SMITH is already making preparations for his next National Horse Fair, which is to be held this year at Geneva, Ill., from July 1st to the 4th. This will be the seventeenth of these exhibitions which have taken place under Mr. Smith's management, all of which have been highly successful, and resulted in attracting immense crowds of people.

THE Rev. Marshall B. Smith, for a number of years rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., and for two years working editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, has sent a letter to Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New Jersey, announcing his withdrawal from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He says he has always been an Episcopalian, but has sometimes passed by the late General Convention, and the charge of the Bishop invalidating unconditional submission to his authority, have placed on him burdens to which he could not conscientiously, as a Protestant, submit.

A Boston letter reads thus: The Old Colony steamer of the Fall river line was nearly loaded Friday night with boots and shoes, dry goods, etc., destined for the South. Conspicuous among the marks on the boxes were the old familiar initials of parties in Galveston, Houston, Charleston, South Carolina, Nashville and Memphis.

WE observe a disposition in certain quarters to ridicule the New York scheme. Some of the hits aimed at the association savor of petty meanness, not to say animosity. One journal, alluding to the fact that fifteen of the nineteen meetings held by the Stock Board took place at Delmonico's, adds: "It is remarkable, too, when we consider how many of the members are spinsters and widows, ranging in point of age from forty years upwards, that nearly all their recorded discussions relate either to love, courtship, or matrimony—all doubtless highly interesting themes, but scarcely likely, in either case, at least, to lead to that downright speculation which they lay such particular stress." Now we would call a reasonable man or woman what there is "remarkable" in a society largely composed of and managed exclusively by women, discussing a subject on which that interest is supposed to center, courtship and matrimony? Is it not the essence of meanness to ridicule a person for striving to reach the "unattainable," to weigh a wood-headed ballet girl with a church, as happiness consists more in pursuit than possession, why, we ask, cannot the Stock Board indulge occasionally in the chase?

MRS. LEVERMORE, Mrs. Cady Stanton's right hand woman, is starting a new paper devoted to women's rights, called the *Agitator*, destined to be a "twin sister" to the *Revolution*. Something ought to be done to "agitate" Mrs. Levermore sufficiently to make her cease to be such a bore. She has been in the one to every year old, and getting older fast, while the other is just born. However, that is nothing to our present purpose. We were about to supplicate Mrs. Livermore, we suppose, Mr. Livermore is not clothing to do with it, at least we have never heard that gentleman's name mentioned), to reconsider the matter, and, if it is not too late, change the title. The very name is peculiarly suggestive of unrest. We know there is not much in some names, but there are cases in which that is the unfortunate. Now, the name *Agitator* would be to us a constant torment, and a general upheaval. Let us have peace on hard, we could not forget that we held an *Agitator* in our hand. If Mrs. Livermore (there is another disagreeable name) is wedded to the idea, we suggest that she call her paper the *Gentle Agitator*. With this prefix (for which we make no charge) we have no doubt the paper will prove a success.

THE *Tribune* exposes the manner in which the bounty claim swindlers were conducted. Before the bill was passed allowing a bounty to colored nonentities, a Mr. X. was approached by an ex-Major General, who inquired how he would like a money making scheme, which, he said required an investment of $2,000 on the part of Mr. X. On being asked for a full explanation of the scheme, the General told Mr. X. that it consisted in purchasing the claims of enlisted soldiers for bounty.

Upon X. replying that there was no law granting pensions or bounty to colored troops in the Mexican or Seminole wars, the General replied that such a law will soon be passed, and unless he take time by the forelock the field will be occupied by a thousand agents, and our opportunities lost forever."

X. refused to have anything to do with it, but others less scrupulous were found, whose names will be given in due time.

TEXAS is really in a state of something stronger than mere moral suasion. Bishop Simpson writes that "a spirit of social ostracism exists even in the great commercial cities, where we look for more generosity. The mere fact of membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church is sufficient to shut a man's family out from society. At the same time, any Northern man who abuses the Government and curses the negro is received with favor. The result of this state of affairs is not flattering to that "chivalrous" home so frequently claimed by southerners. We have met "chivalrous" gentlemen who would die on the field of honor rather than confess the South could commit wrong, but a Northern man or independence is fair game in the South, it seems. "Chivalry" is doubtless largely affected by the influences of climate.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "The division of the profits of trade between the white men with the Indians has always been unequal. The former, it is: "Come, let us divide even. Now will you take the snow while I take the barley, or shall I take the barley while you take the snow?" and while very profanely, "An Indian listens to a white man's exhortation to piety, honesty, sobriety and chastity with a dim sense of business that there is a deep catch in it somewhere, though he can't point out what. And, indeed, there is a catch in it, on the whole, and a deep one, too—that the Christ whom the preacher is talking about is some outlawed man who wants to get land without paying for it."

A PHILADELPHIA paper makes the pointy wise suggestion that the police of that city be empowered to act as inspectors, to test by the cost of the water used for washing the pavements in that city. Why not go a step further in imitation of English customs, and place a tax on sunlight in the shape of a window tax? If there is any one thing a municipal government should furnish in liberal quantities, and at a merely nominal cost, it is water, pure wholesome, pure water. Its value to a large city is incalculable. We marvel that a journal claiming to be progressive should suggest a scheme that would interfere with the abundant use of fresh water.

THERE have been a class of preachers in Vienna that deserve to be called progressive. In their Lord sermons they attacked the priests in terms displaying extraordinary rancour. Father Bonner said, in a pulpit of the Dominican Church: "Beloved brethren! I tell you, read no bad newspapers, no bad books, but read the Bible, and you will be certain to be converted." Another preacher simplified this advice by recommending his audience not to read any newspaper at all; all of them were bad. Doubtless he personalized the Stamp has received his inspiration from Vienna.

RECENTLY we called attention to the valuable character of literary fame, and the peculiar style of fame to be gained. Another distinction is imposed upon us by a writer in Putnam's Magazine, who declares that Wolfe, in addition the familiar verses on "The Burial of Sir John Moore," translated Horace and the old German ode written in honor of a Swedish General. We are sorry, very sorry that Wolfe did not write the verses. We hope, however, that we are not mistaken in the belief that Sir John is really dead and buried!

AN exchange says: "The French Legislature now has a journalistic tribune, as it is called in Paris, or reporter's gallery, where the newspaper men are allowed to do everything but report the speeches." That is progressive, we grant, but the French are a long way behind the American Congress in this matter. The reporters are duly supplied with liberty to report all the speeches, but are frequently called upon to write them.

THAT lean cold system of tooth pulling practiced in Japan. The dentists first loosen the teeth by blows from a mallet and then pull them out with their fingers. Japan would be a splendid field for DR. FLEMMING'S patent tooth pulling machine—the same that pulled the old woman's skeleton out, and left nothing but the jelly.

THE cost of keeping kerosene lamps is difficult to estimate. The last explosion of a kerosene lamp recorded in the New York papers sent a trifle over $5,000.

GEN. HANCOCK denies the truth of the story that shortly after the Tammany convention he "cut" General Grant by refusing to return his greeting.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says there is a hitch in the arrangement between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Erie Railroad Companies, which may prevent the execution of the lease recently made. This is caused by a clause in the Hamilton act passed by the Ohio Legislature, which holds the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company liable for all debts created on the line of the road by the lessee. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company are not disposed to be held liable for debts that the Erie might contract and neglect to pay. This is the only difficulty in the way, and it is possible that some arrangement may be made to overcome it. But, as we have said, there is at present "a hitch."

THE *Chicago Tribune* says: "The division of the profits of trade between the white men with the Indians has always been unequal. The former, it is: "Come, let us divide even. Now will you take the snow while I take the barley, or shall I take the barley while you take the snow?" and while very profanely, "An Indian listens to a white man's exhortation to piety, honesty, sobriety and chastity with a dim sense of business that there is a deep catch in it somewhere, though he can't point out what. And, indeed, there is a catch in it, on the whole, and a deep one, too—that the Christ whom the preacher is talking about is some outlawed man who wants to get land without paying for it."

THE Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad have decided to have experts in the use of wrought iron wheels on the cars upon their road, quite a number of the wooden wheels have been purchased, and they will be substituted for the present iron ones on some of the new cars. They are understood to have come to the conclusion that the wheels, and are confident that they will be very much safer and more economical than the present ones.

THERE have been a class of preachers in Vienna that deserve to be called progressive. In their Lord sermons they attacked the priests in terms displaying extraordinary rancour. Father Bonner said, in a pulpit of the Dominican Church: "Beloved brethren! I tell you, read no bad newspapers, no bad books, but read the Bible, and you will be certain to be converted." Another preacher simplified this advice by recommending his audience not to read any newspaper at all; all of them were bad. Doubtless he personalized the Stamp has received his inspiration from Vienna.

RECENTLY we called attention to the valuable character of literary fame, and the peculiar style of fame to be gained. Another distinction is imposed upon us by a writer in Putnam's Magazine, who declares that Wolfe, in addition the familiar verses on "The Burial of Sir John Moore," translated Horace and the old German ode written in honor of a Swedish General. We are sorry, very sorry that Wolfe did not write the verses. We hope, however, that we are not mistaken in the belief that Sir John is really dead and buried!

AN exchange says: "The French Legislature now has a journalistic tribune, as it is called in Paris, or reporter's gallery, where the newspaper men are allowed to do everything but report the speeches." That is progressive, we grant, but the French are a long way behind the American Congress in this matter. The reporters are duly supplied with liberty to report all the speeches, but are frequently called upon to write them.

THAT lean cold system of tooth pulling practiced in Japan. The dentists first loosen the teeth by blows from a mallet and then pull them out with their fingers. Japan would be a splendid field for DR. FLEMMING'S patent tooth pulling machine—the same that pulled the old woman's skeleton out, and left nothing but the jelly.

THE cost of keeping kerosene lamps is difficult to estimate. The last explosion of a kerosene lamp recorded in the New York papers sent a trifle over $5,000.

GEN. HANCOCK denies the truth of the story that shortly after the Tammany convention he "cut" General Grant by refusing to return his greeting.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says there is a hitch in the arrangement between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Erie Railroad Companies, which may prevent the execution of the lease recently made. This is caused by a clause in the Hamilton act passed by the Ohio Legislature, which holds the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company liable for all debts created on the line of the road by the lessee. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company are not disposed to be held liable for debts that the Erie might contract and neglect to pay. This is the only difficulty in the way, and it is possible that some arrangement may be made to overcome it. But, as we have said, there is at present "a hitch."

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A PHILADELPHIA paper makes the pointy wise suggestion that the police of that city be empowered to act as inspectors, to test by the cost of the water used for washing the pavements in that city. Why not go a step further in imitation of English customs, and place a tax on sunlight in the shape of a window tax? If there is any one thing a municipal government should furnish in liberal quantities, and at a merely nominal cost, it is water, pure wholesome, pure water. Its value to a large city is incalculable. We marvel that a journal claiming to be progressive should suggest a scheme that would interfere with the abundant use of fresh water.

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OBITUARY.

Captain Isaac Whittier.

In our obituary column this morning we announce the death of Captain Isaac Whittier, which sad event occurred yesterday morning at his residence on Mount Washington, after an illness of nine days—his disease being pneumonia. The deceased was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, April 19, 1808, and at the time of his death had nearly completed his sixtieth year. He came to Pittsburgh in November, 1836, and took charge of the Third Ward Public School, then situated on the corner of Diamond and Cherry alleys, and continued as the principal of that school until the old building was abandoned and the new edifice erected on Grant street. As a teacher he was eminently successful, and by his genial disposition and his excellent capacity for his profession, he commanded the affection of all of his scholars. Not a few of our most successful business men can reckon themselves among his pupils, who will read this melancholy announcement with sincere sorrow.

Soon after retiring from the profession of a teacher he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but not proving congenial to his tastes he abandoned them. At the time of his decease he was chief clerk in the office of County Controller.

For many years he was one of the prominent members of the various bodies of the Masonic Fraternity, taking at all times a lively interest in them, and leaves a character for skill in the craft second to none. He also been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. for long years, and served that order with great acceptation as Deputy Grand Master of this District.

To those who knew him it would be unnecessary to say more, but the death of so good a man should not be passed over without some appreciation of the loss the community will suffer thereby. In his social relationships was a loving husband, a kind father and a true friend, strictly upright and honest in his life, he was ever found to be a man in whom confidence could be placed. Among his own neighbors he is universally respected, and by the unanimous voices of the voters of his borough he held at the time of his death the offices of Burgess, School Director and Justice of the Peace.

On his sick-bed he possessed a patient soul and serene mind, and when informed on Tuesday that he could not recover he arranged his worldly affairs as carefully as though he were about to take a journey. As to his prepared for death, he left no room to doubt whether it occurred then or in the future, as he had made his peace forty years before, and never had reason to doubt it. He was one of the organizers of St. Asaph Protestant Episcopal Church, of which, we believe, he had for nearly the whole period of its existence been a vestryman, to which office he had again been elected last Monday. He was attended during his illness by Drs. King and Le Moyne, but medical skill could not save him, and at last he passed away as quietly as a sleeping child.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church this afternoon at two o'clock, his own church having no building at present, where service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Preston, after which the body will be taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, and interred with the high honors of the Knights Templar.

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair street),

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

HIGH ROCK CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF WINTER GREEN.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF PEPPERMINT.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF CAMPHOR.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF CINNAMON.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF CLOVES.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF GINGER.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF NUTMEG.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF ROSE.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF LEMON.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF ALMOND.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF VANILLA.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF QUININE.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF TOLU.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF PEPSIN.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF BEEF.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF IRON.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF LIVERWORT.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF MANDRAKE.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF DANDELION.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY.
HINDS' EXTRACT OF GINSENG

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AT MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

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OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1869.

The important question before Congress of a redistribution of the currency, which has been under discussion for some time, was acted upon by the senate last evening in the final passage of a bill to increase the circulation of the National banks from the Eastern and Northern States to the South and West, which must be done within three months. The opinion of the House is so much divided that it is wholly impossible to say what action that body will take with the measure. According to a dozen papers, a commissioner of the banks of this city has been down to Washington urging the passage of the proposed legislation for a redistribution of the currency, and he has doubtless succeeded in convincing the Senate that New England must either submit to a reduction of one-half of her national bank circulation, or the banks of the South and West must be increased for the benefit of the South and West, to the exclusion of fifty millions of those banks which desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the present law. The magnitude of the operations of the banks in the New England States is so much greater than in any other section of the country, with gold in the open market at 134 to 135, that it is not to be supposed that the latter would be thus afforded the opportunity of the Treasury to exchange United States registered stock, or bonds on which interest has ceased, for currency, and then convert the latter, in gold. The sale of 5-20's for gold, at par to 102, the product, for the 5-20's, in currency, would be 107 to 108, for example. The 5-20s, 6 per cent. gold, carry interest, coupon bonds, registered stock, including compound interest bonds, and the 7-30 per cent. compound interest bonds, mature, the first in 1870, and finally, an offer to sell to the Treasury at 80 in gold, and then buying the gold at 135 in currency, would give a profit of 13.33 per cent. for the bonds surrendered.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Bond negotiations a specialty. Bank Stock Boards every day while in session, to purchase and sell on commission any stocks in the list. Private wire to the principal New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver bought and purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were dull with the exception of flour, which rules moderately active and greenbacks quite active. For these articles there is a fair demand and prices are stiffening. For other articles coming under the above heading we have no special remarks to make.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote good to choice at $6 50@7 00 in bbl. and 4 cents at 50 lb.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 6@8c per gallon.

BEANS—Market dull at $2 50 for choice white.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, but the demand for choice offerings are sufficient to carry off the receipts at full prices. Low grades are dull and easy, and fair to prime at 30@35c per lb.

CHEESE—Market poorly supplied. Choice fresh packed continued steadily 20@22c per lb.

BACON—Sales of sides at 15c per lb. Hams are from all sources and qualities, with a tendency to lower prices. Sugar cured hams at 20@22c; sugar cured shoulders, 16@17c; sugar cured sides, 16@17c; sugar cured breakfast bacon, 20@22c; canvassed pork, $31 50; clear pork, $30 50@31 00; mess pork, $28 50@29 00; prime mess pork, $26 50@27 00; prime pork, $25 00@25 50; hams, 18@20c per lb; shoulders, 14@15c per lb; sides, 15@16c per lb; breakfast bacon, 20@22c per lb.

BAGGING—We quote 2 ply at 40@45c; 3 ply at 45@50c; 4 ply at 50@55c; carpet at 55@60c; rag at 15@16c; gunny cloth at 22@25c.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50@3 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We quote at 6@8c per lb.

CANDLES—We quote at 22@25c per lb.

COAL OIL—We quote at 50@55c per gallon.

COFFEE—The market has been one of extreme dullness and little doing in groceries, but as the stores are all open and humming, coal, oil and corn will now be in market in a few days we may look for a more active demand. Prices are without much change, and with a revival of trade will soften up. Sugar still continues firm and, although few buyers are in the market prices have shown no signs of a decline, and while an advance is not apparent, all the stocks are light in first hands, sugars are firm at the quotations. The crop of New Orleans molasses is all in and disposed of, and a small offering now in New Orleans is considered inferior and price nominal. Coffee unchanged with prime and choice grades very scarce.

Below we quote prices for choice articles:

COFFEE—Old government Java, in sacks to 1c; Laguayra, 25c; Rio, fancy, 23@24c; prime, 20@22c; prime, 19@20c; fair, 17@18c; good, 16c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, from 60c@$1 50; imperial and gunpowder do., $1 25@1 60; japan, to suit; oolong, to suit.

SUGAR—We quote crushed at 15 cents; granulated, 14 cents; powdered, 14 cents; A, 13 cents; extra C, 12½ cents; C, 12 cents; yellow C, 11½ cents.

SYRUP—We quote choice to fancy at 65@70c per gallon; prime, 60@65c; fair, 55@60c; common, 50@55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, for fair to prime, 70@75c per gallon; choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico—good, 65@70c; fair to prime, 60@65c; Cuba—fair to prime, 55@60c; Demerara—good, 65c.

RICE—Carolina—Sacks, 10½ c; Pearl, 9c; Patna, 12c; Rangoon, 9c; Valencia, 14c.

SALERATUS—In kegs, 5½c.

SODA—In kegs, 6½c.

SALT—Ohio river, $2 50@2 75 per barrel; Kanawha, $3 00@3 25; Turk's Island, $1 50@1 75; Liverpool, fine, $2 50@2 75; Liverpool, coarse, $1 50@1 75; Ashton's, $3 00@3 25; Saginaw, $3 00@3 25.

SALT PETRE—We quote at 12½@13c per lb.

SPICES—Pepper, 30c; Cloves, 30c; Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65; Cinnamon, 60@65c; Allspice, 20c.

SEEDS—Timothy, $3 00@3 25 per bushel; Clover, 10@12c per pound; Flaxseed, $2 30@2 40 per bushel; Hungarian, $1 50@1 60; Millet, $1 50@1 60; Blue grass, $1 50@1 60; Orchard grass, $2 50@2 75; Red top, $1 50@1 60; Hemp, $3 00@3 25; Buckwheat, $2 00@2 25.

STARCH—Pittsburgh, 6½c; Oswego, 8c; Silver Gloss, 10c; Corn starch, 10@12c; Gloss, 10@12c.

SODA ASH—In kegs, 4½c; in bbls, 5c.

SALMON—We quote No 1 at $20.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

The oil market yesterday was unsettled, prices being irregular. Bulders of crude were in the market, and sales were made at 50c cash for July delivery. Spot oil was not inquired for. Pithsburgh and Eastern dispatches furnish the following: Philadelphia—Prime light offers for white 30c, standard white to-day 29c, prime straight 28c, standard white to-day 27c, prime straight 26c, standard white to-day 25c, crude 16c.

CRUDE OIL—The market exhibited more than the usual activity and excitement. Prices were active to-day July to December at 50c. The Bradford market and Eastern dispatches were strong, sales 1,000 bbls July, seller over, buyer 50c, 1,000 bbls do, seller over, buyer 50c, 1,000 bbls do, seller over, buyer 50c, 1,000 bbls do, seller over, buyer 50c, under consultation.

REFINED OIL—The market was unsettled, prices irregular. The market is dull as to demand for spot oil. There were offers to-day for spot, April or May, 30c, and for June, July and August, 31c, and for September, 32c. The sales were 1,000 bbls standard white, and lots of 500 bbls, April to September, at 32c, and 1,000 bbls, April to September, at 31c, and 1,000 bbls, April to September, at 30c.

Oil Receipts per Canal Boat.

John Spear	w	8 Kenny Bro. & Co.	70
Livingston No. 2	w	Order	70
Wm. Cook	w	Order	70
Total			210

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Kenny Bro. & Co., 70 bbls refined to W. F. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped to Pool from Duquesne Depot.

Kenny Bro. & Co., 70 bbls refined to Pool No. 1, Pennsylvania Oil Co.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago the past week, and for the corresponding week ending with the same named, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	March 27.	March 20.	Mar. 29, 1868.
Flour, bbls	26,000	24,000	20,000
Wheat, bush	155,000	180,000	87,000
Corn, bush	124,000	99,000	76,000
Oats, bush	124,000	97,000	5,000
Barley, bush	30,000	34,000	6,000
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, bbls	12,000	12,000	6,000
Wheat, bush	70,000	70,000	20,000
Corn, bush	60,000	60,000	10,000
Oats, bush	40,000	40,000	2,000
Barley, bush	10,000	10,000	4,000

PRICES.

The following were the closing prices:

	March 27, 1869.	March 29, 1868.
Flour, Sp. Ex.	$ 00 @ 00	$ 00 @ 00
Wheat, No. 1	1 00 @ 1 00	1 00 @ 1 00
Corn, No. 2	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Oats, No. 2	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Barley, No. 2	1 00 @ 1 02	1 00 @ 1 00

DEPOSITS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J. A. Brown & Co., $1,000 in gold; J. Painter & Co., $1,000 in gold; Wm. Lang & Co., $1,000 in gold; Wallace & Co., $1,000 in gold; Robinson & Co., $1,000 in gold; Richmond & Co., $1,000 in gold; Dilworth, Bro. & Co., $1,000 in gold; Dilworth, Bro. & Co., $1,000 in gold; Dilworth, Bro.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

INQUESTS.

Two Deaths from Congestion of the Brain.

Alderman Kooser, acting for the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a woman named Joseph Dougal, who was found dead at the mill of Moses, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, in Birmingham. The deceased had been employed at the mill, and sometimes slept there, although he boarded with Mr. Jos. Brunner, who employed at the mill as watchman. He had been seen at half-past ten o'clock the previous night, in his usual health. Dr. H. A. White made an examination, and found that death was in fact been caused by congestion of the brain. The deceased was twenty-nine years old, and unmarried.

Joseph Emerson, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, died suddenly yesterday, and an inquest was held by Alderman Kooser. The witness testified that he had been boarding the man for an advance of the age, and that he had received from congestion of the brain. Verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Sickness at the County Register's Office During March.

We append a list of the letters of administration granted, and wills admitted to probate in the office of the County Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., during the month ending March 31, 1869:

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Margaret Hill	James Hill	$ 2,000
Margaret Hill	James Hill	2,000
Samuel Bradley	Thomas Bradley	200
Samuel Bradley	Ellen Leech	200
Samuel Bradley	Ellen Leech	200
James Sweeney	John Fanning	400
Angeline Carey	Joseph F. Carey	200
Angeline Carey	Joseph F. Carey	200
W. W. Brown	Wm. W. Brown	1,000
George Wilson	Thomas Wilson	1,000
Henry Hollingsead	Washington Hollingsead	800
Geo. Commender	Jos. H. Lowe and	1,000
Geo. Commender	Jos. H. Lowe and	1,000
A. W. Blackstock	Anne Mowry	800
Mary Hammond	Margaret Kane	1,000
Thomas Arthur	Margaret Kane	1,000
Thomas Arthur	Margaret Kane	1,000
James S. Kay	W. Holland, Esq.	1,200
Jacob Hoffman	Jacob Hoffman	1,000
Samuel Gilchrist	John F. Miller	1,000
John A. Miller	John F. Miller	1,000
Mary Ann Maxwell	Thomas Maxwell	1,000
William Slade	Martin Bardsley	1,000
Margaret Dwyer	Margaret Dwyer	1,000
Chas. Bowen, Sr.	Chas. Bowen, Jr.	1,000
Christian Rehmer	Christian Rehmer	1,000
Christian Rehmer	Wm. Grosser	1,000
Christian Rehmer	Wm. Grosser	1,000
John H. Bane	Elizabeth Bane	1,000
Jno. Adams	Jno. Adams	1,000
Robert Hamilton	Robert Hamilton	1,000
John W. Bedford	Walter Bedford	1,000
Mary Ann Maxwell	Thomas Maxwell	1,000
Peter Sargent	Peter Sargent	1,000
Peter Sargent	Peter Sargent	1,000

Decedent.	Executor.
Thomas Bingham	Thomas Bingham
Eleanor Bingham	Thomas Bingham
Eleanor Bingham	Thomas Bingham
Eleanor